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## BIRTH.

Sutton.—On the 10th December, at  
Manila, to Mr. and Mrs. A. L.  
Sutton, a son (William Denny).

1446

## MARRIAGE.

MILLAR-HENDERSON.—At the Union  
Church, Hongkong, on Saturday,  
12th December, by the Rev. C. H.  
Hickling, JOHN MALCOLM MILLAR,  
C. M. S. N. Co., to ISABELLA HENDER-  
SON, Dunbarton, Scotland. 1447HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOGES ROAD C.  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 14TH, 1914.

The great degree of interest excited by the depredations of the robber chief styled "White Wolf" in the early part of this year undoubtedly created an unjustified estimate of his importance and the effects of his capture. Notorious, daring, and successful as he was, White Wolf was really only one of many robber chiefs. His large following, constant success, and consequent prestige made him a political power and a source of danger to the Government, but the romance and sensation that surrounded him have undoubtedly gone far to blind us to the fact that his career was really only an incident in the existence of a perpetual pest in China. White Wolf has been accounted for, but the brigand bands are still as active as ever, not only on the scene of his labours, but in every other province as well. They are active now, but they were also active before the Revolution, so it is impossible to make that event responsible for their existence, though it unquestionably did much to aggravate the evil, both by facilitating

the distribution of arms, and also by turning out, after its conclusion, a number of disbanded soldiers who, even if they could not fight, could loot. The result is that one now hears of armed bands of several hundreds who ravage the country at their will and pleasure, and there is no province free from the evil. These brigand bands are usually brigands pure and simple, though local circumstances will often give them a semi-religious or, as in the case of the Triads, a semi-political significance, but in every case they are primarily the victims, or the fruit, of economic pressure. That they are a necessary and inevitable feature of the struggle for existence in modern China, we cannot admit; but even in this Colony we have had too much experience of them to dismiss them with a wave of the hand as petty pillagers of negligible importance. Echoes from the Canton delta often make themselves heard here; the Kwangsi border—to confine ourselves to the territory in our own vicinity—is an ideal happy hunting ground for them, as they can slip into the adjoining provinces as soon as their own becomes too hot for them; Waichow, again, is a regular hotbed of Triads. Some writers choose to regard the existence of these various robber bands as a test of the stability of China's Government, and to contend that it is impossible to regard as fully civilized a country in which they are allowed to remain unmolested and where the brigands constantly hold the whip hand over the Government. As to the connection between the existence of these robber bands and the efficiency of the Government, it is sufficient to point out that even in China's palmiest days she has always suffered from this plague—the sole reason why they so often remain unchecked and unmolested is that China's police and military forces are not yet organized up to European standards. It is, in any case, a mistake to attach great political importance to a phenomenon which is essentially an economic product; economic distress is a frequent forerunner of political trouble, though the one does not necessarily imply the other. But, even though the existence of these robber bands does not imply that YUAN SHIH-KAI's Government is discredited, it certainly shows that it is not fulfilling in every respect its duty to the governed nor to foreign Power, and the fact that no other imaginable *dynastie* in China would do even so well does not invalidate this deduction. A Government owes to the governed the duty of protecting them from unlawful depredations, but constant robber raids in every province show that there still remains much to be accomplished in this respect; it owes to foreign commerce the duty of protecting it while in its national waters, but local shipping has had bitter experience of how much is wanting under this head. There is always a danger in China of becoming so accustomed to endemic plague—whether of small-pox or of pirates—as to regard them as a part of the essential order of things, until some manifestation affecting foreign interests or of extraordinary magnitude forces the matter into general notice, but even then the attention given to the problem rapidly vanishes when the particular incident is concluded. White Wolf and the *Tai On* piracy did this for China's plague of pirates, and for a time an exaggerated significance was attached to them, but it is necessary to avoid the tendency to go to the other extreme and accept them as a part of the natural order of things in China. The robber depredations usually occur in remote places, and it is but rarely that they directly affect foreign interests; but in so far as, even when taking place in remote corners of the interior, they affect the general tranquillity and good government in China, they are of vital concern to foreigners, and it would be fatal to lose sight of their existence.

Mr. G. R. Sayer has been attached for duty to the office of the Official Receiver.

The *Gazette* publishes proclamations of His Majesty the King prohibiting the importation of sugar into the United Kingdom.

His Lordship the Chief Justice has directed that the next Criminal Sessions for the despatch of the business of the Court shall commence on Monday, the 21st day of December, at 10 a.m.

The meteorological observations made at the Royal Observatory, Hongkong, during the month of November show the average mean temperature for the month as 69.9, compared with a mean of 69.2 for the same month in the previous 30 years. There were 112.1 hours of sunshine, compared with a mean of 186.6 for November in previous years. The rainfall amounted to 8.815 inches. The rainfall at the Botanical Gardens was 9.10 inches on 16 days, at the Matilda Hospital, Mount Kellett, it was 9.30 inches on 11 days, and at the Police Station, Taiipo, it was 11.88 inches on 15 days.

The sum set apart by the Japanese Government as subsidy for navigation for the next fiscal year shows a decrease of Yen 3,200,000. The subsidy for the Panama Canal navigation has not been included in the budget; the lines to Tacoma and to Seattle have been amalgamated under the heading of Puget Sound line.

The Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company, Limited, notify that the Postmaster General of the United Kingdom announces that, on and after the 14th instant, the following three codes, in addition to the four already authorized, may be used to the United Kingdom, viz.: Bentley's Complete Phrase Code (except separate mining and oil supplements); Broomhall's Imperial Combination Code (except special rubber edition); Meyers' Atlantic Cotton Code, 39th edition. Only one code may be used in any one telegram and the name of the code used must be inserted under "Official Instructions."

THE PIRACY PREVENTION ORDINANCE.

NEGLIGENT CHINESE STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

At the Magistracy on Saturday, the On Yick S.S. Co., of 25, Connaught Road West, was summoned for not having signed the bond under the new Ordinance with respect to the vessels *Licorne* and *Cerf*.

Mr. Preston (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Master) defended and pleaded guilty. He asked for a short time in which to sign the bond.

Detective-Inspector Terrett said that he had been instructed by the Captain Superintendent of Police not to ask for the penalty as long as the bond was signed within a week. It was the first case under the Ordinance brought before the Court and the people did not seem to realize the penalty to which they were liable. The Police had been in continued correspondence with the firm and had tried to persuade them to sign the bond, but so far they had not done so.

Mr. Preston asked for a fortnight. The head office of the firm was at Wuchow and the manager died last July, and since then a new manager had not been appointed. The under-manager was somewhere in the Kwangsi Province. Mr. Preston asked for a fortnight in the hope that they would be able to find the under-manager and get him to sign. The firm had asked for a month, but he had told them that was too much to expect. He thought the firm realized the penalty now.

Inspector Terrett said that the penalty was \$500 or a year's imprisonment.

His Worship thought that a week was a reasonable time.

Inspector Terrett said that they first wrote to the firm on October 8th and they had been continually pressing them up till November 11th, when they were told they would be summoned.

Mr. Preston pointed out that the firm were also under the Chinese Government, and had to provide six Chinese soldiers. If the firm had to provide an Indian guard on the boats as well, the soldiers and the guard would fight among themselves.

His Worship adjourned the summons for a week and said that if the bond was not signed then he would proceed to impose a penalty.

There was a similar summons against the Hop Sing firm of 94, Sutherland Street, in respect to the *Kwongchauwan*.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing, for the defence, said that the case was different from the former in that the firm had not been in a position to sign the bond. He wrote to the Captain Superintendent of Police and asked him if the under-manager could sign the bond and he was told that that would not do. The manager had only arrived in the Colony that morning. He was willing to sign the bond and had been willing to do so all along.

The summons was adjourned until today.

A CHINESE PLOT.

HOW THE POLICE FAILED TO TAKE THE BAIT.

At the Magistracy on Saturday, Inspector Terrett unfolded a remarkable story. He told the Magistrate, in prosecuting a man and a woman, that three days ago the woman came to the Police Station and made a report that she had been robbed at her house by four men who carried revolvers. They had, she said, taken away \$1,000. The police went to the house and saw that the general appearance of the room did not correspond to the woman's story. An ayah was questioned and she told the police that the man and the woman had said that they were going to pretend an armed robbery and had told her what to say if the police came. She was to get \$30 for saying it. The man came to the room and the woman handed to him a cash box containing the money, and he took it downstairs. The money had since disappeared. The man brought to the house two bags made of sugar-cane and tied ends of string to them and gave them to the woman telling her to make some teeth marks on them. The money belonged to the man, whom the woman claimed as her husband, but which is rated to be untrue. During the time of the "robbery" he was in the room above and two of the "robbers" were supposed to have escaped through the roof. Afterwards, the woman said there had been only one robber.

The case was remanded until Wednesday.

The sum set apart by the Japanese Government as subsidy for navigation for the next fiscal year shows a decrease of Yen 3,200,000. The subsidy for the Panama Canal navigation has not been included in the budget; the lines to Tacoma and to Seattle have been amalgamated under the heading of Puget Sound line.

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## TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## OBITUARY.

SIR JOHN BONSER.

LONDON, December 11th.

The death is announced of the Right Hon. Sir John Winfield Bonser, P.C.

[The deceased was Attorney-General of the Straits Settlements from 1889 to 1893, when he became Chief Justice. He was later appointed Chief Justice of Ceylon, a position which he held until 1902.]

## THE CHINESE MINISTER TO LONDON.

"GENERAL CONFIDENCE IN THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT."

LONDON, December 10th.

Mr. Alfred Sze, the newly appointed Chinese Minister to London, in an interview with a representative of Reuter's Agency, declared that there is general confidence in the present government of China. The President and Government continue successfully to grapple with the opium question, and all financial obligations are being punctually met, notwithstanding decreases in the customs tariff and the drop in the rate of exchange occasioned by the war. Mr. Sze said he was received with the greatest cordiality by the Governors of Hongkong, the Straits Settlements and Ceylon, upon whom he called on his way to Europe.

## DIPLOMATIC MISSION TO THE POPE.

LONDON, December 12th.

Sir Henry Howard, K.C.B., has been appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary on a special mission to His Holiness the Pope.

[FROM MANILA PAPERS.]

## AMERICANS WOUNDED BY MEXICANS.

WASHINGTON, December 5th.

Following the wounding of two more Americans in a Mexican faction fight which took place at Naco yesterday, Governor Hunt of Arizona has sent a request to the State department here asking that steps be taken by the United States to protect the American citizens living on the border.

In his protest Governor Hunt said that during the past month 47 Americans have been shot by stray shots fired across the border. Of this number he declares 14 have died. Five American soldiers are reported among those dead.

In the fighting yesterday one civilian and one soldier were shot.

## NEW ADJUTANT FOR VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

H.E. the Governor has been pleased to appoint Captain W. L. Carter, of the Hongkong Volunteer Reserve, to be Honorary Adjutant, *vice* Captain L. G. Bird, resigned, with effect from the 4th December, 1914.

## THE ADJUTANCY OF THE H.K.V.C.

H.E. the Governor has been pleased to appoint Captain G. E. Stewart, of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps, to be Adjutant, with effect from the 10th December, 1914.

## THE HONGKONG CADET CORPS.

The Government *Gazette* notifies that the Commandant, Hongkong Volunteer Corps, has, with the approval of H.E. the Governor, established a Cadet Company in connection with the Corps under the provisions of Regulation 5 (2) of the Hongkong Volunteer Regulations, 1910.

The following are among the regulations:—

The Company shall be known as the Cadet Company, Hongkong Volunteer Corps. The establishment of the Company shall be as follows:—1 Lieutenant, 2 Sergeants, 2 Corporals, 2 Buglers, 50 Privates. Officers shall be appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the Commandant, Hongkong Volunteer Corps. Non-Commissioned Officers shall be appointed by the Commandant, Hongkong Volunteer Corps, after examination, and on the recommendation of the Officer Commanding the Company.

At the time of being enrolled a Cadet must be on the roll of a Government British or Garrison School, be not less than 10 or more than 15 years of age, and physically fit, and have obtained in writing the consent of his parents to enrol. On attaining the age of 17 years a Cadet will be required to resign from the Company, unless he is of or above the rank of Corporal, in which case he will be permitted to serve till the age of 18.

The Government will provide necessary uniforms, equipment and uniform. The Officer Commanding the Company will be responsible for the safe keeping of all arms and equipment. Uniform shall be of a pattern approved by the Governor. The administration, discipline and instruction of the Company shall be in the hands of the Officer Commanding the Company under the general control of the Commandant, Hongkong Volunteer Corps.

## THE LAST OF THE "EMDEN."

INTERVIEWS WITH THE CREW OF THE "SYDNEY"

Through the courtesy of the authorities in Colombo, details of the attack on the *Emden* are published in the *Times* of Ceylon of November 23rd, the copy gleaned in various interviews having been dealt with by duly constituted censors. The story related is as follows:—

To-day we publish the news of the arrival in Colombo of a large number of wounded from the *Sydney* and the *Emden*. One injured officer and five men from the *Sydney*, together with sixty German officers, N.C.O.'s and men have been accommodated at the Military Hospital, while other wounded have been provided with accommodation at the General Hospital. We have secured some graphic accounts of the historic ocean duel, which we publish below. Now that the wounded from the *Sydney* have been landed in Colombo opportunity has been afforded us to obtain an account at first hand.

Those with whom a *Times* of Ceylon representative conversed first re-called how they were quietly and peacefully steaming along, during the early hours of the morning of Monday, November 9th, when suddenly considerable excitement was caused on board by reason of the fact that the *Sydney* changed her course, and made off towards the Cocos Islands which they then happened to be passing at a distance of some forty or fifty miles.

THE CALL FROM THE COCOS.

"As we learned afterwards," one of the interviewed who had seen well over twenty years' service in the Imperial Navy, explained, "our warship had picked up the frequently repeated wireless distress message 'S.O.S.' and then, very faintly, the further message 'Cocos Islands.'"

"When Sydney gave us a rousing send off, and laughingly warned us not to dare come back without sinking a German cruiser little did they or we dream that we should be the means of bringing the German cruiser to book so soon.

"But to get back to the story. It took us some time to steam the 40 miles which separated us from the Cocos Islands. We were, of course, cleared for action and the men were ready at a moment's notice to take up their stations. We were taking things easy and were having a bit of breakfast—most of us had finished and some were lying about on deck—when the call to stations came; there was a general scamper and in less than ten seconds we were all at our posts ready for the scrap.

"We held straight on for her and she came steaming out to meet us and in less than no time we were in action.

"Some say that when we first sighted the *Emden* she had her false canvas funnel up, and certainly it was hoisted when she first appeared off the Cocos Islands, for the people there declare that she had four funnels, one of which was a palpable dummy. However that may be, she only had three funnels when I saw her and presumably she must have lowered her dummy funnel before going into action.

"From what we had read in the papers we thought the Captain of the *Emden* would have tried to show us a clean pair of heels, but instead of that he held on towards us. We were afterwards told by some of the German sailors who were taken prisoners that when the Captain of the *Emden* sighted us he said 'If she is an Australian cruiser I will sink her.'

EFFICIENCY OF THE AUSTRALIANS.

"But by Heavens they got the biggest shock of their lives. They did not know that we had on board eight gunlayers and a good sprinkling of P.O.'s who had seen much service in the Imperial Navy; and, apart altogether from this, they clearly underestimated the efficiency of the young Australian boys. It was magnificent to see the way those boys—many of them are only about eighteen years of age—work the guns; they were frantically excited, and every time a good shot got home they simply yelled with delight and it took us older hands all our time to restrain them.

"So far as I saw every boy on the *Sydney* proved himself a real little hero. There goes another fun el boys' they would well and then let go an ear-splitting 'Hurrah'; one or two more like that and she's a goner' they would shout as a shell got home on the water line. They never stopped working though and the way they kept those guns served was a fine example of true Australian pluck.

"But to get back to the beginning of the action. We must have opened fire at a range of about five miles and with one of our very first salvos we sent the *Emden's* bridge flying, killing (as we afterwards learned) several men and bowling overboard a number of others. At first the *Emden's* shooting was pretty good and after about ten minutes a somewhat lucky shot carried our range finder clean away. The range-finder was of the very latest type (a fairly large rectangular affair), which stood on a pedestal on the bridge, and, strange to say the pedestal was quite undamaged.

"When the range-finder was carried away orders were given to the gunlayers to carry on independent fire, and, judging the range and firing as rapidly as possible, they seemed to get on quite as well as before, if not better.

THREE GOOD "EMDEN" SHOTS.

"The *Emden* got in three good shots. The first I have already described as carrying away our range-finder, the second landed on our deck and penetrated into the after-control where it exploded and did a lot of damage. Altogether there were twelve officers and men in the after-control and only one escaped without injury of some sort or another. One man was killed and an officer and one or two men received somewhat nasty injuries, while the rest were slightly hurt.

"The third shell landed on deck right amongst a gun's crew and was the most destructive of the lot. It cost us two killed and several wounded, and, most unfortunately, two of our gun-layers (men we could very ill afford to lose) were among the victims. One gun-layer was, of course, in charge of the gun, and the other, whose gun could not be brought to bear at the moment, was helping the men to bring the shells along.

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"a fragment of shell caught one poor fellow in the stomach killing him on the spot. It so happened that at the moment a bag of cordite had been hoisted from below and this caught fire and began to blaze away furiously. Two men, regardless of personal safety, rushed forward, picked up the blazing cordite in their arms and threw it into the sea.

"If it is true, as we have been told by many of the German prisoners, that they fired no less than 1,400 shots at us, the *Emden's* shooting must have been very poor, and throughout the action it was very clear that our shooting was far superior. The trajectory of the *Emden's* guns was far more pronounced than ours. She seemed to drop her shots on-board of us—when she got anywhere near us at all—while our shells went far straighter and appeared to do a good deal more damage when they got home.

"The *Emden's* shells completely failed to penetrate our armour plate. When they struck they made a dent in our armour, but did not come through, merely bouncing back and falling into the sea. One shell came very near to doing a lot of mischief. It struck the edge of the armour plate, within a few inches of one of the Ward Room port-holes; if it had gone through the port into the Ward Room, and there exploded, it would have killed at least thirty or forty men. All our wounded were in the Ward Room, with the surgeon, and his staff.

[The remainder of the story, our contemporary says, is still in the hands of the censor.]

BOXING.

SOME INTERESTING BOUTS AT THE CITY HALL.

A boxing tournament of five events, arranged by Mr. F. E. Hall, took place at the City Hall on Saturday evening. The principal bout of the evening, a 15 rounds affair for the lightweight championship of the Colony between Sapper Richards, R.E. (holder), and Seaman Pethwick, *Triumph*, challenger, proved to be the shortest. In the first round Pethwick seemed unable to cover himself, or to dodge away, from Richards' punishing right, which reached Pethwick's body and face so frequently, and with such force that he was down three times in the first round. He was obviously shaky, though very game, when the second round was announced. However, giving Richards heaps of opportunities to punch right home Pethwick gradually became very weak under heavy bombardment, and greatly relieved the audience when he went down and took the count.

The other knock out, peculiarly enough, was in the second round, and this was also a championship affair, Seaman Simmonds challenging Signalmen Lamb's right to the lightweight championship of the Colony. Simmonds, no doubt realising things, dashed right in at the commencement, made a few lucky points, but emerged a much-punished being. The same whirlwind tactics were adopted by Simmonds in the second round. He was, however, being very carefully let on, and, at the right moment Lamb, who had been adopting a discomfiting crouching attitude in which he seemed to be laying himself open to severe jabbing, got in a blow which carried the full weight of his body on to Simmonds' jaw. The Seaman collapsed and could have quite easily taken a dozen counts.

"Kid" Marriott signalled his last appearance in the ring by beating "Nigger" Jackson on points. The fighting was hard all the way through the six rounds, but against heavy slogging Marriott pitted skill and scientific hitting, and collected the margin of points in each round. The dark boxer was always preparing to give full vent to his strength, but Marriott cleverly avoided him and adopted mosquito tactics which were far too subtle for the laborious Jackson.

The featherweight contest was the most exhilarating event of the evening; the boxers being Stoker Turner, *Triumph*, who made his debut in the ring, and Private Buckley, *Tamar*. Turner is one of those Lilliputian youngsters with plenty of muscle and a remarkable store of energy. His two brawny arms were flashing in and out all the time, and though his firework display brought his face in for heaps of hard punches he never seemed to tire. Buckley was the stylist, when he did rid himself of Turner's cyclonic methods, and the award of the fight to Turner might very well have been in the nature of initial encouragement.

After five rounds of hard and steady boxing Seaman Smith, *Triumph*, who opposed Private Colquitt, *Tamar*, had to hoist the sponge on account of a thumb being jabbed back. At this period the fight had reached a most interesting stage, with Colquitt doubtless leading. When these two met again something good should be seen, for Smith has brought a reputation from home.

Mr. J. Forbes acted as referee.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

The Governor of the Panama Canal has issued under date of October 16th, 1914, the following rates for miscellaneous services:—

The rates quoted below are effective this date for the following services furnished individuals, companies and others:—

1.—For service of a diver, his assistants, and apparatus, for the first four hours or fraction thereof, from time of arrival at point of diving .....\$50.00

For each succeeding hour or fraction thereof ..... 10.00

2.—Compressed air, per 1,000 cubic feet ..... 12

3.—For saving cable, notice of deposits with the Treasurer or Assistant Treasurers of the United States to be applied in payment of tolls, material, supplies and services ..... 5.00



# THE WAR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## LATEST REPORTS FROM FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

LONDON, December 12th.  
5.40 p.m.

To-day's Paris *communiqué* states that the enemy has completely evacuated the west bank of the Yser canal, northward of the ferryman's house, and we have occupied that bank. There have been artillery combats in the region of Arras, and our batteries have silenced the enemy's in the district of Namptel. Our heavy artillery in the region of the Aisne has also silenced the German field-guns, and have completely destroyed a howitzer battery. There have been artillery duels on the Soine, and also infantry engagements north-east of Vailly; also at Perthes and Bois-de-agriculture. All ended to our advantage. The enemy's artillery has shown little activity on the heights of the Meuse, whereas ours has demolished two of the enemy's batteries—one being of heavy calibre and the other an anti-aircraft battery—at Deuxnouds, westward of Vigneulles-les-Battonchapel, where we have also blown up a blockhouse and destroyed several trenches.

Between the Meuse and Moselle there is nothing to report. There have been artillery duels in the Vosges, and the region of Senones. We consolidated the position gained the preceding day.

The Russians have repulsed the Germans everywhere, with heavy losses to the enemy.

The Serbians continue to advance, and in the north have occupied Lazarevatz.

LONDON, December 13th.  
5.55 a.m.

The midnight *communiqué* issued at Paris says there is nothing to report.

## THE FIGHTING IN POLAND.

### ENORMOUS GERMAN LOSSES.

LONDON, December 13th.

A Petrograd *communiqué* says that the Germans on Friday made renewed desperate attacks on the Ilovo-Lowicz front, day and night, but were repulsed. The German losses were enormous. At several places we made successful counter-attacks with the bayonet.

At some other points on the left bank of the Vistula front the enemy retired slightly. There was stubborn fighting south of Cracow on Thursday, when we captured four guns and 4,000 prisoners. The fighting was continued on Friday with equal severity.

Considerable Austrian forces have appeared on the ridges of the Carpathians from the River Dunavetz to Baligrod, attempting an offensive.

### THE HODEIDA INCIDENT.

#### ITALY DEMANDS IMMEDIATE SATISFACTION.

LONDON, December 13th.  
3.20 p.m.

A message from Rome states that the Foreign Minister, speaking in the Chamber, said that Italy had insisted on exemplary reparation for the Hodeida incident, but the Ottoman Government had replied that communication between Constantinople and Hodeida was interrupted. (Loud murmurs.) He had telegraphed again demanding immediate satisfaction. (Loud cheers.)

A number of Deputies, amid cheers, strongly insisted that Italy's honour and dignity should be upheld.

### A "GOEBEN" SCHEME FRUSTRATED.

LONDON, December 13th.  
3.20 p.m.

A Petrograd *communiqué* states that on Friday afternoon the *Goeben*, accompanied by the gun-boat *Berkiaudet*, attempted to bombard Batum, but the forts opening fire rapidly they retired after firing only fifteen shots, doing insignificant damage.

[Batumi is a Russian seaport in the Black Sea.]

### THE KAISER'S INDISPOSITION.

LONDON, December 13th.

The Kaiser's physician, interviewed by an American correspondent in Berlin, said that the alarming reports of His Majesty's condition were unfounded. The bronchial catarrh from which His Majesty is suffering had been accompanied by fever, but the fever had gone. His Majesty was now up and convalescent, and was receiving visitors, but would have to remain indoors for some days. He would be able to return to the field in a week or ten days.

[FROM THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE.]

### THE GREAT SERBIAN VICTORY.

LONDON, December 11th.  
11.55 p.m.

The Serbian victory over the Austrians is now complete. The enemy's resistance is broken. On December 6th, the Serbians captured 21 officers, 8,853 men, 9 machine-guns, 6 howitzers and a great quantity of stores.

### THE END OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN REBELLION.

The following is from the Governor-General of South Africa: The rebellion is now practically at an end. Only small bodies of rebels remain at large. Yesterday Wessels at Serfontein surrendered with 1,200 men. In all about 70,000 rebels have been captured. The operations have concluded with a minimum of losses to the Union Forces.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## CONGRATULATIONS FROM SERBIA ON THE NAVAL VICTORY.

LONDON, December 12th.

The Official Press Bureau announces that the Serbian Government has telegraphed its congratulations on the Naval victory, and Sir Edward Grey has replied tendering the Government's sincere thanks, adding:— "We are filled with admiration at the brilliant victories recently achieved by the gallant Serbians, which are greatly contributing to the success of the common cause."

[The following telegrams were issued in an Extra yesterday morning.]

## THE NAVAL VICTORY.

### GERMAN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

LONDON, December 11th.  
5.05 p.m.

A telegram from Amsterdam states that the Berlin official statement, announcing the sinking of three German warships off the Falkland Islands, says:—"They were seeking the *Glasgow* and the *Canopus*, but a very strong British squadron had been despatched to destroy our cruisers. We must also reckon on the loss of the *Nürnberg* and the *Dresden*, as British vessels, big, fast and well-armed, are pursuing them."

### THE BRITISH CASUALTIES.

LONDON, December 11th.  
10.20 p.m.

It is announced by the Press Bureau that Vice-Admiral Sturdee has reported that the total British casualties were seven men killed and four wounded. No officers were hurt.

### AMERICAN REPORTS.

LONDON, December 12th.  
5.00 a.m.

The Admiralty states that it has no confirmation of the despatches from Buenos Aires received in New York that the British victors over the German cruisers included the *Shannon*, *Schiller*, *Cochrane* and *Natal*. These despatches state that the Germans were caught between the British and Japanese Squadrons. The *Seahornst* fired until her guns were submerged. The *Nürnberg* was caught after an exciting chase. She refused to surrender and fought till she was sunk.

Firing has been heard off the Chilean Island Mocha, and it is believed to be an engagement between the German merchant cruiser *Prinz Eitel Friedrich* and a British warship.

The cruiser *Karlsruhe* and the merchant cruiser *Kron Prinz Wilhelm* fled to the vicinity of San Vendra, Chile. The British ships are pursuing the enemy. They have destroyed the enemy's supply ships.

### JAPANESE CONGRATULATIONS.

The Japanese Minister of Marine has telegraphed to Mr. Churchill heartfelt congratulations upon the splendid British victory off the Falkland Islands.

Mr. Churchill replied saying that the success was largely owing to the powerful and untiring assistance of the Japanese fleet. The expulsion of the Germans from the Far East was complete, and their return would be extremely difficult and hazardous. Commerce was now free from Mozambique to South America.

### ANOTHER GERMAN CRUISER REPORTED SUNK.

LONDON, December 12th.

The Paris *Temps* reports that the Ministry of Marine states that it is reported that the cruiser *Frederick Karl* has been sunk by a mine in the Baltic Sea and that most of the crew have been drowned.

## THE OPERATIONS IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

### FURTHER SUCCESSES.

LONDON, December 11th.  
5.05 p.m.

To-day's Paris *communiqué* says that the enemy displayed some activity in the region of Ypres, and delivered several attacks, of which three were completely repulsed. The Germans succeeded in reaching one trench in our first line. We, however, continued our progress in the direction of the enemy's lines. There have been artillery duels in the region of Arras and Juvincourt. We pushed our trenches forward in Argonne and repulsed two German attacks. We consolidated our gains in Varennes, where the German artillery had shown great activity, but caused no casualties. There has been some activity on the heights of the Meuse. Our progress at Bois-le-Petre has been maintained and consolidated. We captured Aspach railway station, southward of Thann. There have been artillery exchanges along the rest of the front.

LONDON, December 12th.  
12.50 a.m.

The evening *communiqué* issued at Paris states that a very violent attack by the Germans in the region of Ypres has been repulsed and the trench which was reported yesterday afternoon to have been reached by the Germans has been retaken by the French. On the remainder of the front there is no nothing to report.

### REPORTED CAPTURE OF LA BASSEE BY THE ALLIES.

A Boulogne despatch says the capture of Vermmilles is important as it threatens the German communications on the main road to Lens and La Bassée.

It is reported that Soissons Cathedral has been destroyed by German artillery fire.

The *Daily Mail* Correspondent in Northern France says the French have captured La Bassée after a brilliant infantry attack.

### HEAVY FIGHTING IN POLAND.

LONDON, December 12th.

A Petrograd official announcement says that in the Mlava region a vigorous German offensive on Thursday was repulsed, the Russians pursuing the enemy's columns which, at some points, withdrew in disorder. On Wednesday night and on Thursday the Russians repulsed seven desperate attacks in the region north of Lowicz, inflicting enormous losses. Southward of Cracow the Russians are continuing the offensive, and on Thursday, despite the Germans' tenacious resistance, they captured several German guns and 2,000 prisoners.

## BRITISH CONSUL AT HODEIDAH ARRESTED BY TURKISH GENDARMES.

LONDON, December 13th.

Reuter's correspondent at Rome reports that Turkish Gendarmes, on the 11th November, forcibly arrested the British Consul at Hodeidah, he having taken refuge in the Italian Consulate. The news reached Erythraea on the 29th November, and the warship *Giuliana* was despatched immediately and arrived at Hodeidah on the 3rd December.

The Italian Ambassador at Constantinople has demanded reparation.

[TELEGRAMS FROM BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE.]

### BRITISH TRADE STATISTICS.

#### COMPARISON OF PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IN GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

The Board of Trade announces that the recorded value of the exports of British produce in November was £24.3 millions, excluding the very large value of the commodities exported to France for the use of the Army. The value of imports in November was £50 millions, being an increase of £4.4 millions as compared with October. Over seven million cwt. of wheat were imported into the United Kingdom in November at an average price of 42s. 10d. per Imperial quarter.

In Austria the price of wheat nearly doubled, being 76s. 9d. per quarter in Vienna in November—maximum prices being fixed. Cocoa in Hamburg at end of November was 142s. and 145s. a cwt. for the two standard descriptions, compared with 58s. and 65s. for the same descriptions in London.

## WAR NEWS.

### GERMAN GOLD RESERVE.

A German telegram dated the 5th inst. says that the gold reserve in the German national banks amounts to 1,991,000,000 marks. The increase during the previous week was 32,000,000 marks.

### GERMAN VIEWS OF THE SITUATION.

An *Ostasiatischer Lloyd* telegram of the 6th inst. says:—

The Reichstag has voted five milliards for the continuance of the war. Only one member of the house, Herr Liebknecht, opposed the credit and he was consequently disciplined by the Socialist party.

The German Chancellor and the War Minister have assured the Reichstag that everything on both fronts is going on satisfactorily although it is generally realized that a long and difficult task lies before the German forces in the field.

Members who returned from the front to the meeting of the Reichstag speaking from personal observation, confirmed the statements of the Chancellor and the Minister of War as to the state of affairs at the front. They declare that confidence in German success is justified.

Herr Bethmann declared that Germany would hold out until certain assurances were had that none would dare to again disturb Germany's peace.

General von Moltke and other officers of high rank from the front attended the session of the Reichstag.

### GERMANS DEPORTED FROM MOROCCO.

A German telegram states that the Germans who have been residing in Morocco have been ill-treated there and have been deported.

### COALING WARSHIPS.

MANILA AS BASE FOR GERMAN SUPPLIES.

### CRUISER "GEIER'S" COLLIER.

There is no longer any doubt, says the *Manila Times* of November 23rd, that Manila was used as a base of supply for German warships, and that the neutrality of the port was violated. In addition to the facts on record locally, proof is now forthcoming from the officers of the German steamer *Locksun*, which according to official reports arrived at Honolulu on October 15th, in company with the German cruiser *Geier*. Official records of the Manila custom house show that the German steamers *Locksun* and *Tingtau*, which arrived here from the China coast for protection under stress of war, cleared on August 15th for Manila, Celebes, each taking out 2,200 tons of steaming coal in addition to full bunkers. Much secrecy attended the clearance and departure of these steamers, and it was noted at the time that the clearance paper had been signed and sworn to on August 14th, and afterwards redated August 15th with a rubber stamp. Inquiry also brought out that the bill of health had been issued on August 10th, and that the clearance papers had not been revised by the Dutch Consul as is customary. The 4,000 odd tons of coal taken out by the two steamers was shipped by Behn, Meyer & Co. to order, and covered by proper export entries.

Information reported to have been given out by the officers of the *Locksun* to the port authorities in Honolulu and to press reporters, is to the effect that the vessels actually cleared from Manila on August 10 (a fact denied by the Manila customs authorities) but, awaiting a more favourable opportunity to leave the port with their contraband cargo, did not sail until five days later, or on August 15th. "We followed the *Geier* around the broad Pacific for sixty days like a poodle," said Captain Gerlach, the master of the *Locksun*, "and it seems good to sight land again."

Leaving Manila under cover of darkness, and with all lights hoisted, the *Locksun* and *Tingtau* steamed through the Verde island passage, heading for the Pacific. Only two days out of Manila, or as soon as they left San Bernardino strait, they were met by the *Geier*, the commander of which ordered the *Locksun* to accompany the cruiser as permanent collier on her cruise in South Pacific waters. Afterwards the *Tingtau*, now lying once more in Philippine waters for protection under stress of war, connected with the German cruiser *Nürnberg*, which on its cruise destroyed the Fanning island cable station.

The big Hamburg-American freighter *Hoerde*, which was cleared by Berlin Meyer & Co., on August 29th for the United States naval station at Guam,

with 5,000 tons of coal, was supposed to connect with the big cruisers *Scharnhorst* and *Gneisenau*, and then to seek shelter at Honolulu. That the *Tingtau* and *Hoerde* had not made their appearance at the Hawaiian port was a matter of much surprise to the officers of the *Locksun*, and the officers of the cruiser *Geier* also displayed more than ordinary interest in the whereabouts of these two vessels. Nothing has since been heard of the *Hoerde* nor of the freighters *Mechew* and *Anghien*, but it is believed that they connected with the *Scharnhorst* and *Gneisenau* after leaving Manila.

### FOOTBALL ON THE BATTLEFIELD.

In a letter to his mother, and published in the *Sporting Life*, an officer of the Royal Field Artillery writes:—

While I write this a football match is in progress, and I am shortly going to join in. The French, who take this life very seriously, think that we are quite mad. A day or two ago a German aeroplane came over us while a football match was on, and we hear that it went back and reported a panic in the British lines, and that all of the men were rushing to and fro.

In due course an attack was launched against us. The referee took the time, stopped the game, some sixty shells were planted in the enemy, the attack was repulsed, and the game was then resumed where it had left off. The French were absolutely amazed.

Yesterday I emerged to have a bath in a bucket. Just as I got undressed some shells came, and I had to run to earth just as I was. It was half an hour before I could get into my clothes.

Here is another story by a correspondent of the *Daily News*:—

A French artillery regiment near Lille the other day was in the hottest kind of action with German batteries of superior strength. The French lines received a storm of shot and shell, but nothing could silence the "75," though the French colonel, then a lieutenant, then a captain fell.

Finally, a stocky sergeant took command, and he did so with such vim and mastery bearing that all signs of panic disappeared. The duel continued, and suddenly firing ceased. A French shell had shattered the enemy's last cannon.

In the evening along came the General, anxious to congratulate the battery on its brilliant feat.

The real commander, Sergeant Godine, was presented. Shaking him warmly by both hands, the General said Franco would be proud of him.

"How on earth did you learn to preserve such sang-froid?" asked the General. "On the football field," was the answer. "I was centre-forward in the First Artillery team at Perpignan."

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"KUMSANG" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 p.m. the 14th inst. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAEDEE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Hongkong, 12th December, 1914. [11]

## MACAO GOVERNMENT.

TENDERS will be accepted by the Port Administrative Board of Macao, till 3rd February, 1915, at 3 p.m., for the supply of a DREDGER and TWO STEAMLIGHTERS. Specifications can be called for telegraphically. Macao, 7th December, 1914. [142]

## NOTICE.

MESSESS. SANG LEE & Co., Builders and Contractors, regret to inform their Customers that one of their Managing Partners, Mr. U TIN SAM (余田三) died on the 1st instant. The Business will be carried on as usual by the continuing Partners, who have authorized Mr. LAM LAU (林柳), and Mr. U TSAN (余燦), each of them, to sign all letters and communications on behalf of the Firm.

SANG LEE & Co.,  
59, Des Voeux Road Central (First Floor).  
Hongkong, 4th December, 1914. [1417]

## WANTED.

POSITION by BRITISHER in Hongkong or Outport for about three months from 1st January, 1915. Advertiser has had a long experience in the Far East and has a thorough knowledge of Shipping, Fire Insurance and Bookkeeping. Moderate Salary acceptable. Please apply to—

"K. Y. Z."

Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
Hongkong, 10th December, 1914. [1439]

## HONGKONG CLUB

## NOTICE.

THE position of COMPTROLLER to the above Club will become vacant shortly. Applications for same should be made to the undersigned.

JAMES CRAIK,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 28th November, 1914. [1399]

## NEW HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

No. 16, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
(Opposite HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING).

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

NOMURA BROS., Proprietors of the Peak Hotel Hair Dressing Saloon, beg to announce that they have opened A NEW HAIR DRESSING SALOON at the above address and respectfully solicit the patronage of the Public.

The Saloon is fitted on the most approved sanitary principles. There is a separate entrance for Ladies.

Electric and Japanese Massage undertaken. Tonics made from fallen hair by Experts, and Toilet Goods are sold at both Establishments.

Cheap Tickets issued at the two Saloons are available for work done at either.

Hongkong, 9th December, 1914. [1434]

## FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON,

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

[1173]

## TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

MISS MORITA, CERTIFICATED MASSEUSE (with diploma in Physiology and Anatomy), will be pleased to give Massage, under medical supervision.

Address—NOMURA HOTEL,  
15, 16 and 17, Connaught Road.  
Telephone No. 400.  
Hongkong, 30th July, 1914. [892]

## COME AND INSPECT OUR GRAND BAZAAR OF TOYS AND CHRISTMAS GOODS.

The Cheapest in the Colony.

GRACA & Co.

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[1204]

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FLATS in Humphreys Buildings and Nathan Road, Kowloon.

SIX-ROOMED HOUSE in Minden Row.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES at Kowloon.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,  
Alexandra Buildings,  
Hongkong, 12th November, 1914. [1345]

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NOS. 3 and 4, AIMAI VILLAS, Austin Avenue, Kowloon, each comprising 5 Big Airy Rooms, etc., at Moderate Rent.

Apply to—

PATELL & Co.,  
70, Wyndham Street,  
Hongkong, 23rd November, 1914. [1262]

## TO LET.

NO. 16, BELLIOS TERRACE.

"KIRKENDOA" Furnished, No. 123, Plantation Road, Peak.

"BEACONSFIELD," Battery Path.

No. 59, THE PEAK (5 CAMERON VILLAS)

Apply to— LINSTED & DAVIS,  
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings,  
Hongkong, 30th October, 1914. [1174]

## TO LET.

NO. 163, THE PEAK, "THE KENNELS."

Apply—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.,  
Hongkong, 1st December, 1914. [1231]

## TO LET.

NO. 2, OBSERVATORY VILLAS, Kowloon, Tennis Court.

Apply—

ARRATON V. APCAR & Co.,  
Hongkong, 10th December, 1914. [1440]

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Hongkong, 29th October, 1914. [1303]

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Apply to—

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF INDIA, LTD.  
Hongkong, 9th December, 1914. [1433]

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"HOLYROOD," Kowloon, facing Typhoon Pass, SIX ROOMS, enclosed Verandah, share of Tennis Court.

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Hongkong, 8th December, 1914. [1431]

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Hongkong, 23rd October, 1914. [923]

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Hongkong, 3rd November, 1914. [1319]

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DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HAESTON,  
Hongkong, 29th October, 1914. [1305]

## TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

NO. 2, STEWART TERRACE, Furnished.

Apply—

H. E. POLLOCK,  
5, Queen's Road.  
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [1412]

## QUEEN'S BUILDING.

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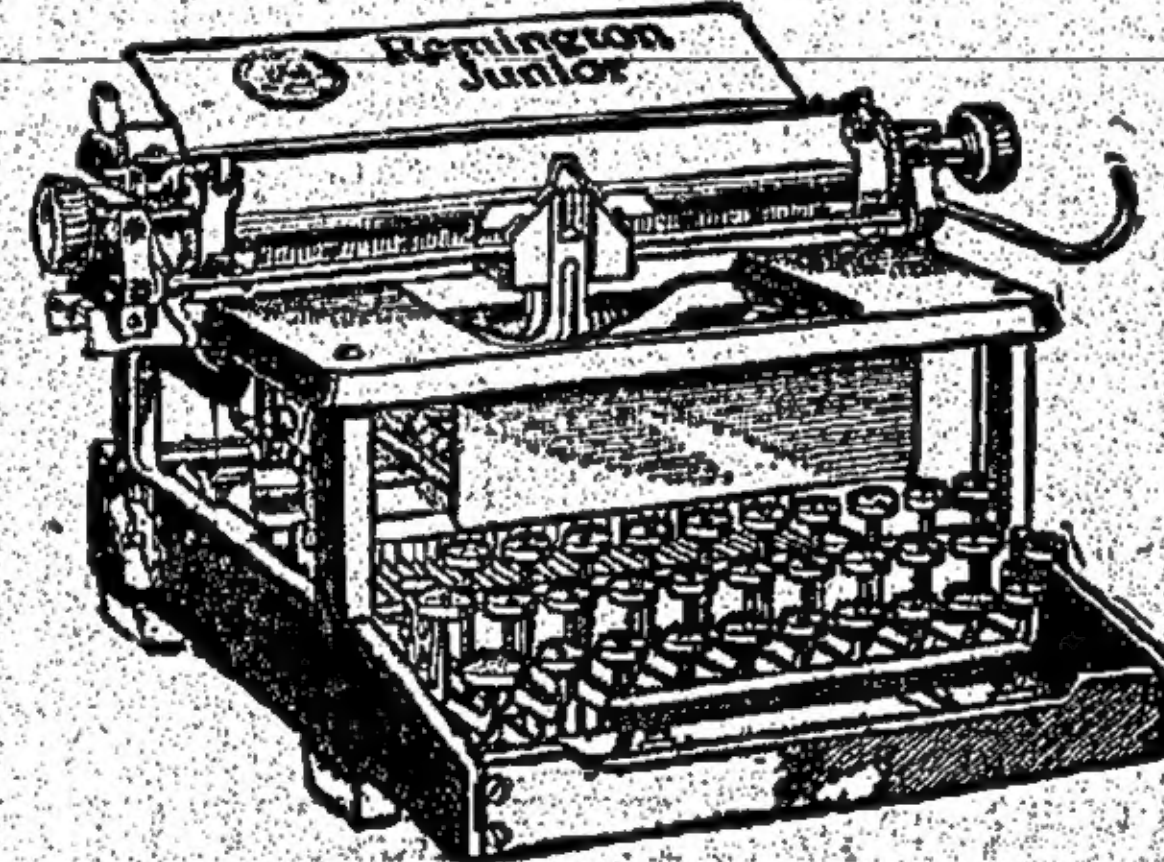
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Simplicity, Compactness, Durability, Portability. Weight 16 lbs., in leather travelling case 21 lbs.



The Remington "JUNIOR" is a Typewriter of true Remington quality, but is smaller, lighter and more compact and portable than the Standard Remington Model. It embodies the latest Remington ideas in Remington construction, visible writing, back spacer, automatic ribbon movement, improved paper feed, and release, etc., etc.

It is swift and easy, does beautiful work and is so simple in construction that its skilled operation is quickly learned by anybody. No lessons needed. Though just as well made as any of the regular models, its price is only about half of the Standard Models.

It is built for the non-user, for the immense army of people who need a Typewriter and have always needed one, but who would not get the Standard Models because their requirements are different. In one word, it is built for people who will operate their own Machine.

For further particulars, catalogues, etc., apply—

## REMINGTON-TYPEWRITER CO.

(INCORPORATED, NEW YORK.)

HONGKONG AGENCY, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1914. [1398]

## TO LET

## TO LET.

NO. 30, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK.

Apply—

DENNYS & BOWLEY,  
Hongkong, 11th December, 1914. [1443]

## TO LET.

OFFICES in Hotel Mansions.

Apply to—

HENRY HUMPHREYS,  
Alexandra Buildings,  
Hongkong, 8th November, 1914. [1329]

## TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.

Apply—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.,  
Hongkong, 4th December, 1914. [1419]

## TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's Building, Second Floor, overlooking Harbour, immediate possession.

Apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,  
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [1087]

## SINGON &amp; Co.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1830.

IRON, Steel, Metal and Hardware Merchants, Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers, General Storekeepers and Shipchandlers, Nos. 25 and 27, HING LOO STREET (2nd St. West of Central Market).

Telephone No. 515. [45]

## YEW LEE.

## AH CHEONG AND L. HANSEN.

## STEVEDORES, SHIP-CHANDLERS and COMPRADORES.

15, LEE YUEN STREET, WEST.

Telephone No. 1230.

Hongkong, 27th October, 1914. [1295]

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

## AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK AND SINGAPORE.

## THE Steamship

## "CITY OF NORWICH."

Captain McMillan, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on MONDAY, 14th inst., at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 14th inst. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 6th December, 1914. [1425]

## BANKS

## THE BANK OF CHINA. GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 16TH APRIL, 1913.)

Authorized Capital ..... \$80,000,000.

Paid-up Capital ..... \$10,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES:

SEANGHAI: NANKING: Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wusich, Wuhu, Anching, Tatsung, Tsinkiangpo, Soochow. HANKOW: Shashi, Ichang, Nanchang. TIENTSIN: Paoting, Tongshan, Luansien, Tsanghsien, Hsingtai. HANGCHOW: Wenchow, Shaohsin, Chichsin, Lanchi, Huchow, Ningpo. KAIPEI: Changteh, Sinyang, Loh, Chowkeu. TAIWAN: Chownan, Tamsien, Linchi, Lintsing, Tsinien, Kintuh, Huiming, Chefoo, Tsingtao. TAIYUAN: Yuncheng, Foochow. OMANG: Kirin, Moukden, Newchwang, Dairen, Harbin, Tsitsihar, Tieling, Chinchow, Antung. CANTON. KOWLOON. PEKING: Kueihua, Suifuancheng, etc., etc.

## CANTON BRANCH:

Interest allowed on current account and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted; loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home exchange.

Hongkong, 13th October, 1914. [1343]

## INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE: Wall Street, New York. LONDON OFFICE: Bishopsgate, E.C.

## BRANCHES:

Bombay, London, Calcutta, Manila, Canton, Panama, Cebu, Peking, Colon, San Francisco, Hank w., Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Kobe, Yokohama.

CAPITAL PAID-UP (U.S. Gold) \$5,250,000

RESERVE FUNDS ..... 4,060,000

(Gold) \$7,310,000

ALL kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

N. S. MARSHALL, Manager

8, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 22nd October, 1914. [959]

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

## "MALTA."

Arrived Hongkong on 7th Dec., 1914.

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND SINGAPORE.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godowns and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo—

From London, &c., or s.s. "Khiva" and "Mores."

From Persian Gulf, or s.s. E. I. S. N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared within 3 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD and DOUGLAS, at 10 a.m. on MONDAYS and TUESDAYS. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

## E. A. HEWITT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 7th December, 1914. [1]

## EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, LIMITED, COPENHAGEN.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Motor-ship

## "TONGKING"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before NOON TO-DAY requesting it to be landed here.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 15th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 14th inst. at 10 a.m.

All Claims must reach us before the 22nd inst. or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

THORSEN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 8th December, 1914. [1436]

## BANKS

## THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.



[illegible]







**THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO**

**E. A. HEWITT**  
SUPERVISOR



